

ART. XV.—*Contributions to the Flora of Australia, No. 23.*

BY

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(With Plate XXII.).

[Read October 14th, 1915].

AMARANTHUS ALBUS, L. "Tumble Weed or White Amaranth."
(Amarantaceae).

Ballarat, Victoria, H. B. Williamson, 1915.

A new locality for this naturalized alien, which has hitherto not
been plentiful in this State.

ANDROPOGON ERIANTHOIDES, F. v. M. (Gramineae).

This grass, a native of Queensland and New South Wales, was
recorded in the Victorian Naturalist, Vol. XXIV., page 12, 1907,
from Victoria on the basis of specimens from Shepparton, December,
1900. These were from the Herbarium of Mr. C. Walter. Mr. E.
Pescott informs me that he grew the grass in his garden at Shep-
parton during the years 1900-1904, and forwarded many specimens
of it to Mr. C. Walter, who apparently in his locality record omitted
the word "*Cultivated*." As the grass seems to have died out since
at Shepparton, its name cannot even be retained on the list of
naturalized aliens for the State.

ARTEMISIA VULGARIS, L. "Mugwort." (Compositae).

Near Williamstown, J. J. Palmer, March, 1915.

A native of Europe, previously only recorded from Coode Island,
Victoria.

CALADENIA CAIRNSIANA, F. v. M. (Orchidaceae).

Lowden, Preston River, West Australia, Max Koch, September,
1910.

The figure here given is a drawing of the original specimen, which Tate described in the Trans. and Proc. of the Roy. Soc. of South Australia, IX. (1887), 60, as a new species under the name, *Caladenia cardiochila*, showing the natural colours. The anterior perianth lobes are possibly a trifle broader than the type *C. Cairnsiana*, but the plant can hardly be distinguished even as a variety. In the Index Kewensis Suppl. primum, *C. cardiochila* is given as a synonym to *C. Cairnsiana* (Pl. XXII). The curious specimen shown on Plate XXII. was found by Mr. C. French at Ringwood, Oct., 1913. It has an imperfect lower flower, which is male, and has only two perianth parts, anterior and posterior, and a simple column, with a terminal pair of anther lobes. The labelium is entirely absent.

CHILIANTHUS DYSOPHYLLUS, Benthoni. "Dense-leaved Chilianthus."
(Loganiaceae).

Cheltenham, J. W. Audas, 7/9/1915.

A native of South Africa, and is a garden escape.

CRATAEGUS OXYACANTHA, L. "Common Hawthorn." (Rosaceae).

Berwick to Narre Warren, J. W. Audas, October, 1914.

This common hedge plant, a native of Europe, is now spreading in the above district, but apparently it has not yet established itself sufficiently to be considered naturalized.

CUSCUTA RACEMOSA, Mart. "Scented Dodder." (Convolvulaceae).

Sale, Victoria, Mr. T. Brittlebank, April, 1914.

This parasite, a native of Brazil, has now made its appearance in the Sale District, and may possibly occur in other localities, but has been confused with ordinary Dodder. It can be recognized by the long stalks of the flowers, and by having a sweet scent, especially noticeable at night time. At present it is hardly sufficiently established to be considered naturalized.

ECHIMUM VIOLACEUM, L. "Paterson's Curse or Purple Bugloss."
(Boraginaceae).

Cobram, Victoria, Rupert R. Chomley, Oct., 1915.

A specimen with white flowers.

ERIOCHLOA PUNCTATA, Hamilt. (Gramineae).

Near Echuca, per T. Purves, 14/11/1914.

Baron von Mueller gives one species, *E. polystachya*, as Victorian. In the Herbarium there was only one specimen from a Victorian locality, from Herbarium C. Walter, which proved to be wrongly named. Baron von Mueller, in his first Census of Australian Plants, and Bentham, in his *Flora Australiensis*, give two Australian species, *Eriochloa punctata* and *E. annulata*, the latter differing in size, hairiness, and in its rather more pointed spikelets. It is possible that both *E. punctata* and *E. annulata* may be varieties of *E. polystachya*.

FREESIA REFRACTA, Klatt. (Irideae).

East Camberwell and Canterbury, C. French, jnr., 1915.

The plant is spreading as a garden escape along the railway at East Camberwell and Canterbury. The spread of this handsome decorative plant is to be welcomed in the localities mentioned. It has no injurious properties, and may in years to come become definitely naturalized here and in other localities.

OLEARIA, EXUL, Lindl. (Compositae).

Recorded from the Victorian Alps, in *Vict. Naturalist*, Vol. 27, 1910, page 113, should be *Olearia Frostii*, F.v.M.

LEPIDIUM OXYTRICHUM, Sprague = L. PAPILLOSUM, F. v. M.
(Cruciferae).

Sprague (*Kew Bulletin* No. 3, p. 123, 1915) raises this name as denoting a plant having a different clothing of hairs and a triangular sinus instead of a straight-sided sinus at the apex of the silicle. In the original description of *L. papillosum* (*Linnaea*, Vol. XXV., 370, 1852), the sinus is given merely as being narrow. In the Crystal Brook specimen the sinus varies from straight-sided to triangular, and the same is shown on many others.

Mueller attached too much importance to the "papillose hairs." Oldfield's Murchison River specimen, which was examined by Bentham, has the slender linear subulate hairs of "*L. oxytrichum*"; other specimens show hairs of intermediate character, and in the variety *intermedium* described by Reader, the plant has a tendency to a perennial habit, and the papillose hairs are very small or reduced to mere points. Hence too much importance should not be attached to a character derived from hairs.

LOMANDRA, Labill (1804); XEROTES, R. Br. (1810). (Liliaceae).

In Bentham's *Flora Australiensis*, Vol. VII., p. 94, the name of this Genus occurs as *Xerotes*, Banks. This must be an error, as no publication by Banks on *Xerotes* can be found. The first use of the term *Xerotes* for a genus of plants is made by Robert Brown in *Prodromus*, 1810, but the genus had been previously described by La Billardiere in *Pl. Nov. Holl.*, I., p. 92, 1804, under the name *Lomandra*, with full descriptions and admirable plates of certain species. The *Index Kewensis* and Bentham in his *Flora Australiensis* adopt *Xerotes*, but Engler's *Pflanzen Familien* and Britten, in *Bot. Cook's Voy.*, correctly adopt *Lomandra*.

The Genus as given in Mueller's *Census of Australian Plants* must therefore be altered as follows:—

LOMANDRA, Labill, in *Pl. Nov. Holl.*, Vol. 1, p. 92, 1804. (XEROTES, R. Br., 1810).

L. Banksii (R. Br. *Prod.* 263, 1810), Q.

L. dura (F.v.M. in *Trans. Vict. Inst.* 42, 1854), S.A., V., N.S.W.

L. longifolia, Labill. *Pl. Nov. Holl.*, 92, t. 119, 1804, S.A., T., V., N.S.W., Q., W.A.

L. rigida, Labill. *Pl. Nov. Holl.*, 93, t. 120, 1804, W.A.

L. Drummondii (F.v.M. in *Benth. Fl. Aust.* VII., 99, 1878), W.A.

L. Sonderi (F.v.M. in *Fragm.* VIII., 206, 1874), W.A.

L. odora (Endl. in *Lehm.*, *Pl. Preiss.*, II., p. 50, 1846), W.A.

L. multiflora, J. Britt. in *Bot. Cook's Voy.* 95, 1905 (*Xerotes Brownii*, F.v.M.), S.A., V., N.S.W., Q., W.A.

L. Ordii (F.v.M. in *Fragm.* XI., 23, 1878), W.A.

L. sororia (F.v.M. *Sec. Gen. Rep.* 15, 1854), S.A., V., N.S.W., Q.

L. Endlicheri (F.v.M. in *Fragm.*, Vol. VIII., p. 205, 1874), W.A.

L. sericea (Endl. in *Lehm.*, *Pl. Preiss.*, Vol. II., 51, 1846), W.A.

L. purpurea (Endl. in *Lehm.*, *Pl. Preiss.*, II., 49, 1846), W.A.

L. Preissii (Endl. in *Lehm.*, *Pl. Preiss.*, II., 50, 1846), W.A.

L. effusa (Lindl. in *Mitch.*, *Three Exped.*, II., 101, 1838), W.A., S.A., V., N.S.W., Q.

L. micrantha (Endl. in *Lehm.*, *Pl. Preiss.*, II., 49, 1846), W.A., S.A., V., N.S.W.

- L. filiformis*, J. Britt. in Bot. Cook's Voy., 95, 1905 (*Xerotes Thunbergii*, F.v.M.), S.A., V., N.S.W., Q.
L. caespitosa (Benth. in Fl. Aust., Vol. VII., p. 104, 1878), W.A.
L. pauciflora (R. Br. in Prod., p. 261, 1810), W.A.
L. flexifolia (R. Br. in Prod., p. 260, 1810), N.S.W.
L. glauca (R. Br. in Prod., p. 260, 1810), W.A., S.A., V., N.S.W., Q.
L. elongata (Benth. in Fl. Aust., VII., 106, 1878), S.A., N.S.W., Q.
L. rupestris (Endl. in Lehm., Pl. Preiss., II., 50, 1846), W.A.
L. collina (R. Br. in Prod., 260, 1810), W.A.
L. suaveolens (Endl. in Lehm., Pl. Preiss., II., 50, 1846), W.A.
L. turbinata (Endl. in Lehm., Pl. Preiss., II., 51, 1846), W.A.
L. spartea (Endl. in Lehm., Pl. Preiss., II., 51, 1846), W.A.
L. juncea (F.v.M. in Trans. Vict. Inst., 135, 1855), S.A., V.
L. leucocephala (R. Br. in Prod., 260, 1810), W.A., S.A., V., N.S.W., Q.
L. hastilis (R. Br. Prod., 263, 1810), W.A.

In addition F. von Mueller, under *Xerotes*, included in his Census three species, which were included under *Chamaexeros* and *Acanthocarpus* by Bentham in his Flora Australiensis, Vol. VII. These two Genera are distinguished from *Lomandra* (*Xerotes*) by the hermaphrodite flowers, single long style and small stigma, but cannot be satisfactorily distinguished generically from each other.

As *Acanthocarpus* is the older name the three species should read as follows:—

ACANTHOCARPUS, Lehm. Pl. Preiss, II, 274, 1847. (*Chamaexeros*, Benth., 1878).

- A. Preissii*, Lehm. in Pl. Preiss., II., 274, 1847 (*Xerotes echinata*, A. Cunn.), W.A.
A. Serra (Endl. in Lehm., Pl. Preiss., II., p. 49, 1846), W.A.
A. fimbriatus (F.v.M. in Fragm., VIII., p. 211, 1874), W.A.

MARTYNIA PROBOSCIDEA, Glox. (Pedalineae).

Narramine, N.S. Wales, per J. Harris, July, 1915.

This plant is a native of North America, sometimes grown in gardens, and stated to be growing wild on a sheep run at Narramine. Its large hooked fruits catch the hoofs of sheep, cattle or horses, or fix themselves in the hairs or fleeces. The incurved points of the fruit may even in time bore into the flesh, if not removed.

MESEMBRYANTHEM LAXUM, Haw. "Loose-flowered Pig's-face."
(Ficoideae).

Cheltenham, J. R. Tovey, September, 1915.

This hardy evergreen trailer, a native of South Africa, may be classed as an exotic not yet sufficiently established to be considered naturalized.

MYAGRUM PERFOLIATUM, L. "Musk Weed." (Cruciferae).

Dimboola, St. Eloy D'Alton, 15/10/15.

This weed, whose presence in wheat crops seriously interferes with harvesting, and which was recently proclaimed for the whole State, is rapidly overrunning the Shire of Dimboola.

PINUS INSIGNIS, Doug. "Monterey Pine." (Coniferae).

Cheltenham and Mentone Districts, J. R. Tovey, September, 1915.

New localities for this tree. It having previously been recorded from the Beaconsfield and Emerald Districts, as evidently establishing itself as a naturalized alien.

POLYPODIUM PUSTULATUM, G. Forst. (Filices).

Tidal Creek, Wilson's Promontory, A. J. Ewart, 28/12/1913.

Recorded in the Vict. Nat., Vol. XXV., p. 147, 1909, as Polypodium Billardieri, Willd.

POLYPODIUM PUSTUTATUM, G. Forst. (Filices).

Upper Tidal Creek, Wilson's Promontory, F. G. A. Barnard, December, 1914.

Recorded in the Vict. Nat., Vol. XXXI., p. 152 (1915), provisionally as Polypodium scandens, Forst.

POLYPODIUM BILLARDIERI, R. Br. (Filices).

Doughboy Island, Wilson's Promontory, J. W. Audas, December, 1912.

Recorded in the Vict. Nat., Vol. XXIX., p. 177 (1913), as Polypodium pustulatum, G. Forst.

The synonymy of these two ferns has been extremely confused. *P. pustulatum* has thinner fronds and narrower leaf segments. *P. Billardieri* has more coriaceous fronds and broader leaf lobes. Both may have entire or compound fronds. In Baron von Mueller's Census *P. pustulatum* and *P. scandens* are given. The former is, however, a synonym to *P. Billardieri*, and *P. scandens* is a synonym to the true *P. pustulatum*. In the National Park (Wilson's Promontory) records, the Census was followed, and hence the above correction is necessary.

SENECIO BEHRIANUS, Sond. and F. v. M. "Stiff Senecio."
(Compositae).

Gannawarra, near Koondrook, Victoria, H. B. Williamson (1915).

This species appears to be rather rare, it being represented in the National Herbarium previously only from two localities, namely, Murray River, Victoria, F. v. Mueller, and Darling River, N.S. Wales, Dallachy.

SISYMBRIUM IRIO, L. "London Rocket." (Cruciferae).

Near Anderson Street Bridge, Melbourne, W. R. A. Baker, 11/10/15.

This introduced weed is a native of South Europe to the Caucasus, and grows in a few localities in Great Britain, where it was probably introduced from Europe. The name is derived from the fact that it sprang up in great abundance on the ruins after the great fire of London.

TRIFOLIUM PILULARE, Boiss. "Syrian Trefoil." (Leguminosae).

Gunbower, Victoria, E. W. Curtis, October, 1914.

A native of Asia Minor and Syria. An exotic not yet sufficiently established to be considered naturalized. It is too hairy to be of much use as a pasture plant.

XANTHORRHOEA HASTILIS, R. Br. "Spear Grass Tree." (Liliaceae).

In Mueller's Second Systematic Census of Australian Plants, this species is given from Victoria. There is a specimen in the National Herbarium given as from New South Wales, near the Victorian border, but as there were no specimens from any Victorian locality some doubt existed as to its being a native of Victoria. Specimens have, however, been received from Croajingolong (Oct., 1915), which belong to this species, and have the usual paler-yellow coloured resin, instead of the darker and reddish resin of *X. australis*. The resin of the grass tree yields as much as 20-30, or even more, per cent. of picric acid when treated with nitric acid, and seems likely to prove an important source of high explosives. The resin of *X. hastilis*, though less valuable as a varnish than that of *X. australis*, yields more picric acid, and hence it is of importance to find the plant growing in Victoria. Many other cases are known of typical N.S. Wales plants, which extend into Victoria down the East coast, where the neighbourhood of the sea makes the conditions more equable for plants of warmer regions.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XXII.

Caladenia Cairnsiana, F.v.M. Plant with abnormal flower, and figure in natural colours.